## REMARKS

Claims **1 - 50** are pending in the present application. Claims **1, 8, 28, 49** and **50** were amended. No claims were canceled or added. Reconsideration of the claims is respectfully requested.

### I.  Background of the Presently Claimed Invention

The present invention provides a means for an enterprise, such as a health care facility, to transfer preumbra enterprise data from any one of a plurality of disparate, ancillary vendor applications to a requestor. As discussed in the present specification on page 5, *et seq.,* any enterprise may rely on two distinct types of data for performing its mission. The first type, umbra data (or enterprise umbra data) relates to a core group of services that directly relate to the mission of the enterprise. For example, with regard to a health care enterprise, that data might include medical records/transcriptions, admissions, discharge and transfers (ADT), radiological, laboratory and pharmacy to name a few. The second type of data may be characterized as preumbra data. Preumbra data is not directly related to the enterprise's mission or mission critical services, but is more properly characterized as data related to support services necessary for the enterprise to function efficiently and/or profitably. Examples of preumbra services include myriad record keeping functions related to finance, employees, benefits, security, government regulations, etc. and results in the generation of numerous enterprise tracking records.

The distinctions between mission critical data (umbra data) and support data (preumbra data) are not necessarily determinative on how each type of data is handled. However, with regard to certain types of enterprises, data management and management systems were implemented on an ad hoc basis, that is to say as one department or service group implemented a data management system, it was implemented without regard to the other departments and/or services of the enterprise. The resultant enterprise IS platform comprised a mix of umbra disparate, ancillary systems, and preumbra disparate, ancillary systems for supporting the individual department data structures. Each (or most)

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disparate, ancillary system is generally incompatible with every other disparate, ancillary system, whether supporting umbra or preumbra data. However, as a general precept, the more mission critical the data, the more important that the data be current and immediately accessible by users. In this type of environment, users and the direct line manager of an enterprise department who need access to the most current umbra data would generally become proficient with their own particular ancillary applications and perhaps some subset of other umbra ancillary applications, but not the "*less important*" disparate, ancillary systems and applications devoted to the support of preumbra data as that data is not mission critical.

Enterprise-specific standards groups evolved as one solution to this problem (one example is the HL7 standard group for addressing these problems in healthcare enterprises). However, these standards groups focused on solutions for mission critical service and data, and did not generally define a specification for preumbra data. Only umbra data related to the enterprise's core business was generally supported by these enterprise-specific standards. One aim of these enterprise-specific standards groups is to make umbra data available enterprise-wide, in a compatible form which is accessible by any authorized user associated with any department of the enterprise. Generally, this is accomplished through a messaging standard and management system which receives data items from the disparate, ancillary systems in near real-time, and then broadcasts the data items over the enterprise network in a message protocol compliant with the standard. Thus, a message generated by one disparate, ancillary system may be understood by a second disparate, ancillary system and the message data stored by the second disparate, ancillary system.

Additionally, all compliant messages may be received by an enterprise data processing system (EDPS) and stored in a central repository associated with that system. There, the data may be transformed into enterprise data and stored in the EDPS in accordance with enterprise rules. This is particularly useful because the enterprise data is far more complete than in any of the disparate, ancillary systems. Enterprise-wide data processing is possible using enterprise rules and relationships which transcend any one

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disparate, ancillary system. Moreover, all enterprise data (umbra data) is available from a central repository, *i.e.*, EDPS, in near real-time using a generic, enterprise-wide data request/retrieval and presentation interface, such as a web browser.

Preumbra data remains problematic because the enterprise-specific messaging standard does not support data, data types and data item fields for support services. Therefore, the present invention is directed, *inter alia*, to methods for obtaining the most relevant, up-to-date or current preumbra data in an enterprise which has instituted a central repository in its EDPS for warehousing ALL enterprise data.

With an EDPS in place, preumbra data can be transferred to the EDPS and converted and stored in accordance with the enterprise standard using *means other* than the enterprise specific messaging system. The preumbra data is then ultimately accessible from the EDPS by the enterprise users. However, given the "*non- critical*" nature of the preumbra data to the enterprise's mission and the further constraints of finite enterprise network bandwidths, the EDPS system is often updated with preumbra data by block transferring data from the disparate, ancillary systems at a predetermined frequency based on the type of preumbra data being transferred. Therefore, the most current preumbra data may not be available from the central repository of EDPS, but from the disparate, ancillary systems supporting the preumbra service. For example, General/Ledger (G/L) system data and Human Resources (H/R) system data may be pushed into a central repository of the enterprise data processing system from their respective disparate, ancillary systems once a day during low traffic periods. Other, less time sensitive data, may be block transferred to the EDPS from its disparate, ancillary systems less frequently, say once a week, as for security badge data. Thus, most, although not necessarily current, preumbra data is available from a central repository using a generic, enterprise-wide data request/retrieval and presentation interface, such as a web browser.

The preumbra data in the central repository of the enterprise data processing system is not necessarily current because it is not transferred to the EDPS in the same manner as the umbra data residing in the enterprise data processing system, *i.e.*, using the

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enterprise specific, near real-time messaging system. Furthermore, the current preumbra data in its disparate, ancillary system may be not accessible by enterprise users because the generic, enterprise-wide data request/retrieval and presentation interface is not compatible with the disparate, ancillary system. One solution is to modify the preumbra disparate, ancillary systems and/or the enterprise-standard messaging system for receiving messages from each of the preumbra disparate, ancillary systems supported by the enterprise. The preumbra data would then be automatically stored at the central repository in near real time just as the umbra data. Another solution is to modify the enterprise-wide data request/retrieval and presentation interface to handle data queries to each of the preumbra disparate, ancillary systems supported by the enterprise. Still another solution is for the EDPS to request that a disparate, ancillary system block transfer all preumbra data stored by the disparate, ancillary system since the previous block transfer in response to a user request for preumbra data. The preumbra data would then be accessible at the central repository using the generic, enterprise-wide data request/retrieval and presentation interface.

Therefore, the EDPS generally handles requests for a value of a data item in the following manner. A user makes a request for a value of a data item using the generic, enterprise-wide data request/retrieval and presentation interface. If the request is for an umbra data item, the request is handled by the EDPS by accessing the central repository for the most current value of the requested data item. If the request is for a preumbra data item, the disparate, ancillary system supporting the requested preumbra data item should be identified. Next, it is determined if the preumbra data stored in the identified disparate, ancillary system is conducive to being processed into a value of the data item. This is possible only if the generic, enterprise-wide data request/retrieval and presentation interface supports queries to the identified preumbra disparate, ancillary system. If so, the most current value for the requested preumbra data item is returned to the user directly from the preumbra disparate, ancillary system. If the generic, enterprise-wide data request/retrieval and presentation interface DOES NOT support queries to the preumbra disparate, ancillary system supporting the requested preumbra data item, then

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the most current value of the requested preumbra data item in the central repository of the EDPS is returned to the requester. This method is less desirable since there in no assurance that the most current value of the requested data item in the EDPS is the most current value available for the data item. A more current value of a data item may exist in the identified preumbra disparate, ancillary system.

Furthermore, even if the generic, enterprise-wide data request/retrieval and presentation interface supports queries to the identified preumbra disparate, ancillary system, the identified preumbra disparate, ancillary system may be unresponsive to the query. In that case, the most current value of the requested preumbra data item in the central repository of the EDPS can be returned to the requester.

Still furthermore, even if the generic, enterprise-wide data request/retrieval and presentation interface DOES NOT support queries to the identified preumbra disparate, ancillary system, the EDPS may, upon receiving a request for a value of the preumbra data item, autonomously request a value of the preumbra data item from the identified preumbra disparate, ancillary system using a separate query. One means for securing the requested value is to request a block transfer of all peumbra data stored by the disparate, ancillary system since the previous block transfer to the EDPS. If the most recent value of the requested data item is not already stored in the central repository, it will be transferred to the central repository in the block transfer copy.

## II.    Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

Initially, it is long settled that a prior art reference anticipates the claimed invention under 35 U.S.C. § 102 only if every element of a claimed invention is identically shown in that single reference, arranged as they are in the claims. *In re Bond*, 910 F.2d 831, 832, 15 U.S.P.Q.2d 1566, 1567 (Fed. Cir. 1990). Moreover, all limitations of the claimed invention must be considered when determining patentability. *In re Lowry*, 32 F.3d 1579, 1582, 32 U.S.P.Q.2d 1031, 1034 (Fed. Cir. 1994). "...exclusion of a claimed element from a prior art reference is enough to negate anticipation by that reference." *Atlas Powder Co. v. E.I. du Pont De Nemours & Co.*, 750 F.2d 1569, 1574, 224 U.S.P.Q. 409 , 411 (Fed. Cir. 1984). And finally, a "claimed device is anticipated if

a single prior art reference discloses all the elements of the claimed invention as arranged in the claim." *Popeil Bros., Inc. v. Schick Elecs. Inc.,* 494 F.2d 162, 164, 181 U.S.P.Q. 482 (7th Cir. 1974); *Cool-Fin Elecs. Corp. v. International Elec. Research Corp.,* 491 F.2d 660, 180 U.S.P.Q. 481 (9th Cir. 1974); *Van Grop Mfg. Inc. v. Townley Indus. Plastics, Inc.,* 464 F.2d 16, 18, 174 U.S.P.Q. 367 (5th Cir. 1972); *A.J. Indus., Inc. v. Dayton Steel Foundry Co.,* 394 F.2d 357, 359, 157 U.S.P.Q. 545 (6th Cir. 1973); *Tate Eng'r, Inc. v. United States,* 477 F.2d 1336, 178 U.S.P.Q. 365 (Ct. Cl. 1973); *Amphenol Corp. v. General Time Corp.,* 397 F.2d 431, 437-38, 158 U.S.P.Q. 113 (7th Cir. 1968); *Scott v.Inflatable Sys., Inc.,* 222 U.S.P.Q. 460 (9th Cir. 1983); *Crucible, Inc. v. Stora Kopparbergs Bergslags AB,* 594 F. Supp. 1249, 226 U.S.P.Q. 36, 40 (W.D. Pa. 1984) aff'd in part & remanded in part sub nom. *Kloster Speedsteel AB v. Crucible, Inc.,* 793 F.2d 1565, 230 U.S.P.Q. 81 (Fed. Cir. 1986) (citing Treatise); *In re Certain Double-Sided Floppy Disk Drives & Components Thereof,* 227 U.S.P.Q. 982, 985 (U.S. Int'l Trade Comm'n 1985).

Claims **1-50** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Rivette *et al.* (US 6499026B1).

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<u>**Claims 1 and 21:**</u>

With regard to the base claims **1** and **21**, a method for managing data is claimed for managing data from a plurality of ancillary systems which overcome the problems associated with stale data, if possible, from the central repository of enterprise data, comprising:

        receiving a request for a value of a data item;

        identifying an ancillary system associated with the requested data item;

        determining whether data stored in the ancillary system is conducive to being processed into the value;

        retrieving the data from one of the ancillary system and the data processing system based on whether data stored in the ancillary system is conducive to being processed into the value;

        processing the data into the value for the data item; and

        returning the requested value for the data item.

The Examiner has rejected those claims as being anticipated by Rivette *et al.* (US 6499026B1) which is directed to aspects of the "*Smart Patent*" tool/system. Applicants' representative disagrees with the Examiner's characterization of the alleged prior art. Nothing in this disclosure anticipates or makes obvious the present invention and rejections relying on this disclosure should be reconsidered and withdrawn. Such action is respectfully requested for the reasons discussed below.

As a preliminary matter, much of the Rivette *et al.* disclosure is relegated to presentation processing of particular types of data, *i.e.*, patent documents. The claimed subject matter relates more particularly to data management than presentation processing.

The Examiner begins the rejection by asserting **"identifying an ancillary system associated with the requested data item"** is taught in Rivette *et al.* by the customer specifying the target databases to be searched (col. 32, lines 48-54). Thus, the Examiner is of a mind that the selection of an ancillary system associated with the requested data item is a manual step in the process specified by the customer.

In discussing applying Rivette *et al.*, the Examiner states "**determining whether data stored in the ancillary system is conducive to being processed into the value**," is taught by Rivette *et al.* in col. 121, lines 48-52, by the execution of this search identified 85 patents. Furthermore, the Examiner points to the information being indicated at reference number **14104** (value) in Search Results screen **14102** for support of this proposition. In relevant part, Rivette *et al.* teach a method of searching patent documents using term searching within document fields. According to the search request shown in **FIG. 140** and described on col. 121, lines 37-45, a user initiates a search for the term "pcmcia" exclusively in the "Title" field (reference **14004**) of the patent documents in the database. According to the Examiner's previous assertion, the database is also specified by the user. In the cited example, reference number **14104** denotes that "85 matching documents were found."

Applicants' representative respectfully disagrees with this analysis and as applied to the present claims. As claimed, once an ancillary system associated with the requested data item is identified, it must next be determined "**whether *data* stored in the ancillary system is *conducive* to being processed into the value**," (*emphasis* added) not whether a particular value for the data item actually exists in the ancillary system as Rivette *et al.* teach. In fact, it is expected that, in practicing the present invention, a particular value for the data item may NOT be known, so the particular value could not be searched for as taught by Rivette *et al.* The present claim is not directed to a prior art term search as taught by Rivette *et al.* Instead, what is sought from the ancillary system identified as being associated with the requested data item is *a value* for the data item.

Regardless, the operable limitation is that the *data* stored in the ancillary system is *conducive* to being processed into the value. If the data stored in the ancillary system is NOT *conducive* to being processed into the value, then attempting to retrieve any data whatsoever from the ancillary system would fail. In that case, the value for the data item should be retrieved from a storage location other than the ancillary system, one in which the data is conducive to being processed into the value. Again, the value referred to in the claims is not a particular value of the data item. In fact, it is entirely possible that the

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value for the data item stored in the ancillary system is different from the value of the data item stored elsewhere. This is so because, as discussed above, the ancillary system can be generally relied on as having the most current and up-to-date value of the data item. Other storage locations, such as the data processing system, may or may not have the most current value of the data item that is available. However, if the *data* stored in the ancillary system is NOT *conducive* to being processed into the value, then no value can be retrieved from the ancillary system (whether it is the most current value or not) and the value of the data item should be retrieved elsewhere.

Rivette *et al.* cannot possibly anticipate the present claim for another reason, that is in order to perform a term search on a database (such as a database of patent documents taught by Rivette *et al.*), ALL searched values for ALL data terms MUST be readily *conducive* to being processed into the value or else the values simply cannot be searched. The data (and so the ALL of the values of the data item) would be unrecognizable to the search engine.

Rivette *et al.* simply do not teach or suggest determining whether data stored in the ancillary system is conducive to being processed into anything, much less into a value for the data item being requested. It is clearly assumed that all data in all patent documents of any database search IS conducive to being processed, else the search could not be performed on the database.

In addition to the discussion above, the subject claims recite "retrieving the data from one of the ancillary system and the data processing system based on whether data stored in the ancillary system is conducive to being processed into the value." It is not immediately clear to Applicants' representative how the Examiner interprets the identical passage and analysis for anticipating both the present limitation step and the previously discussed limitation step. It is conceded that Rivette *et al.* teach to retrieve patent documents from a database based on a term search of a data field. However, as the Examiner admits on page 2, lines 5-6 of paragraph 4, the customer specifies the target databases to be searched (col. 32, lines 48-54). Thus, rather than **"retrieving the data from one of the ancillary system and the data processing system based on whether**

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data stored in the ancillary system is conducive to being processed into the value," as recited in the claims, data is retrieved from the target database based on a customer selection of the target database and nothing more. If a database is not selected by the customer, it is not searched.

Moreover, even if two target databases were somehow selected by the customer, apparently data would be retrieved from one or both databases based on: 1) the customer selection of the target databases; and 2) the search text string occurring in a specified field of documents in the selected target databases. Nowhere can Applicants' representative find any reference whatsoever of Rivette *et al.* suggesting that the retrieval of data is predicated on whether data stored in any database is conducive to being processed into the value, much less that data stored in a particular database (such as that of an ancillary system) is conducive to being processed into the value.

For the reasons given above, it is respectfully asserted that Rivette *et al.* do not teach or suggest each limitation of claims 1 and 21. Specifically, Rivette *et al.* do not teach or suggest "**identifying an ancillary system associated with the requested data item,**" and then "**determining whether data stored in the ancillary system is conducive to being processed into the value,**" and finally "**retrieving the data from one of the ancillary system and the data processing system based on whether data stored in the ancillary system is conducive to being processed into the value,**" as recited in each of claims 1 and 21. Therefore, the Examiner has not met the burden, and it is respectfully requested that the rejection be reconsidered and withdrawn.

Furthermore, since claims 2-20 and 22-40 depend from claims 1 and 21 respectively, those claims are allowable for at least the same reasons as claims 1 and 21. Therefore, it is respectfully requested that the rejections of claims 2-20, and 22-40 also be reconsidered and withdrawn.

## Claims 2, 22 and 42:

With further regard to claims **2, 22** and **42**, the Examiner states:

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Rivette further discloses identifying all data updated in the ancillary system since a last block transfer of data to the data processing system, (col. 18, lines 3-4); requesting a block transfer of updated data from the ancillary system, (col. 18, lines 3-4); and copying the block of updated data to the data processing system, (col. 18, lines 3-4, these databases 316 are updated as necessary to reflect changes in the customer information, it could updated block of data or a file).

Applicants' representative again respectfully disagrees. What Rivette *et al.* are alluding to in this passage is updating databases to reflect changes in the customer information described initially on col. 16, line 38 *et seq.* and continuing throughout the discussion of the databases on col. 18, line 20 *et seq.* At best, this updating process is comparable to entering or updating data in the ancillary systems. The updating is not part of the data search and retrieval system of Rivette *et al.*, but rather a precursor to searching which is more of a database management step. Rather than being part of the a data retrieval sub-process as recited in claims **2, 22** and **42**, Rivette *et al.* teach updating the databases as a predict to instantiating a search.

Regardless, claims **2, 22** and **42** recite that "**the data is retrieved from the data processing system,**" not retrieved directly from the from the ancillary system as apparently analogized by the Examiner. Rivette *et al.* do not teach or suggest "**retrieving the data from one of the ancillary system and the data processing system based on whether data stored in the ancillary system is conducive to being processed into the value,**" as recited in each of claims **1** and **21**, and certainly do not suggest any type of block transfer of data to a second database in response to a query. Still more specifically, Rivette *et al.* do not teach or suggest "**identifying all data updated in the ancillary system since a last block transfer of data to the data processing system,**" even to the extent of updating databases **316** in this manner. Rivette *et al.* expressly states that databases **316** are updated "to reflect changes in the customer's information." Rivette *et al.* make no mention whatsoever of identifying any data in the ancillary system, much less data updated since a last block transfer of data to any other database.

Even more specifically, since Rivette *et al.* do not teach or suggest identifying updated data in an ancillary system, Rivette *et al.* certainly cannot suggest "**requesting a**

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block transfer" of data that has not been identified.  Thus, Rivette *et al.* cannot teach or suggest "**requesting a block transfer of updated data from the ancillary system**," as recited in claims **2, 22** and **42**.

For the reasons given above, it is respectfully asserted that Rivette *et al.* do not teach or suggest each limitation of claims **2, 22** and **42**.  Specifically, Rivette *et al.* do not teach or suggest "**the data is retrieved from the data processing system**," or from any system other than the one identified by the Examiner as an ancillary system, nor do Rivette *et al.* teach or suggest "**identifying all data updated in the ancillary system since a last block transfer of data to the data processing system**," or "**requesting a block transfer of updated data from the ancillary system**," as recited in claims **2, 22** and **42**.  Therefore, the Examiner has not met the burden, and it is respectfully requested that the rejection be reconsidered and withdrawn.

### Claims 3, 23, and 43:

With further regard to claims **3, 23,** and **43**, it is not immediately clear how the Examiner applies the citation found in col. 121, lines 48-50 to the subject claims, but since the information designated as reference number **14104** is returned as a result of the search query, Applicants' representative cannot understand how "**processing the data into the value for the data item is performed ... prior to receiving the request**," as recited in claims **3, 23** and **43**.

For the reasons given above, it is respectfully asserted that Rivette *et al.* do not teach or suggest each limitation of claims **3, 23** and **43**.  Specifically, Rivette *et al.* do not teach or suggest "**processing the data into the value for the data item is performed ... prior to receiving the request**," as recited in claims **3, 23** and **43**.  Therefore, the Examiner has not met the burden, and it is respectfully requested that the rejection be reconsidered and withdrawn.

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## Claims 4, 24, and 44:

With further regard to claims **4, 24** and **44**, again Applicants' representative is uncertain how the Examiner interprets the citation found in col. 121, lines 48-50 to meet **"processing the data into the value further comprises aggregating the data into a value for the data item,"** as recited in claims **4, 24,** and **44**. Rivette *et al.* simply do not do not teach or suggest aggregating any data into a value.

For the reasons given above, it is respectfully asserted that Rivette *et al.* do not teach or suggest each limitation of claims **4, 24** and **44**. Specifically, Rivette *et al.* do not teach or suggest **"processing the data into the value further comprises aggregating the data into a value for the data item,"** as recited in claims **4, 24,** and **44**. Therefore, the Examiner has not met the burden, and it is respectfully requested that the rejection be reconsidered and withdrawn.


## Claims 6, 26 and 46:

With further regard to claims **6, 26** and **46**, the Examiner states:

> As to claims 6, 26, and 46, Rivette further discloses rules for identifying an ancillary system that is associated with a data item, (col. 32, lines 48-52); and rules for determining whether data stored in the ancillary system is conducive to being processed into the value (col. 32, lines 48-52).

Applicants' representative disagrees. The subject claims recite, *inter alia*, **"the data processing system further comprises rules for managing data,"** which comprise **"rules for identifying an ancillary system that is associated with a data item,"** and also **"rules for determining whether data stored in the ancillary system is conducive to being processed into the value."**

Since, as discussed above, Rivette *et al.* do not teach or suggest **"determining whether data stored in the ancillary system is conducive to being processed into the value,"** as recited in each of claims **1** and **21**, clearly Rivette *et al.* do not teach or suggest **"rules for determining whether data stored in the ancillary system is conducive to

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being processed into the value," as recited in each of claims **6, 26** and **46**. Here again, the passage relied on by the Examiner refers to searching aspects. Rivette *et al.* state:

> The invention allows the customer to define such automatic searches. In defining an automatic search, the customer specifies the target databases (what databases to search), the target groups (which groups receive the identified documents), the search criteria, and the frequency or circumstances that the automatic searches take place.

Thus, rather than "**rules for determining whether data stored in the ancillary system is conducive to being processed into the value,**" as recited in each of claims **6, 26** and **46**, Rivette *et al.* teaches searching rules.

For the reasons given above, it is respectfully asserted that Rivette *et al.* do not teach or suggest each limitation of claims **6, 26** and **46**. Specifically, Rivette *et al.* do not teach or suggest, *inter alia*, "**rules for determining whether data stored in the ancillary system is conducive to being processed into the value,**" as recited in claims **6, 26** and **46**. Therefore, the Examiner has not met the burden, and it is respectfully requested that the rejection be reconsidered and withdrawn.

### Claims 10 and 30:

With further regard to claims **10** and **30**, the Examiner states:

> As to claims 10 and 30, Rivette further discloses catching a message, wherein the message was generated by an ancillary system using a set of content rules and the message conforms to a message standard, (col. 58, lines 27-38); opening the message, (col. 58, lines 27-38); identifying the ancillary system based on the message, (col. 58, lines 38-42); accessing content conversion rules based on the identity of the ancillary system (col. 48, lines 19-24); converting content from the message to enterprise information using the content conversion rules, (col. 48, lines 19-24); and storing the enterprise information in the data processing system, (col. 58, lines 27-28).

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Applicants' representative disagrees. While the Examiner has pointed to passages which suggest some of what is being claimed, the patchwork of limitations drawn from Rivette *et al.* simply do not teach or suggest each of the limitations as claimed. The Examiner is reminded that a "prior art reference anticipates the claimed invention under 35 U.S.C. § 102 only if every element of a claimed invention is identically shown in that single reference, arranged as they are in the claims." *In re Bond*, 910 F.2d 831, 832, 15 U.S.P.Q.2d 1566, 1567 (Fed. Cir. 1990).

Here, a message "**generated by an ancillary system using a set of content rules and the message conforms to a message standard**" is caught, opened, identified as coming from an ancillary system and based on that system, "**content conversion rules**" are accessed for "**converting content from the message to enterprise information using the content conversion rules,**" and then stored "**in the data processing system.**" Rivette *et al.* simply do not teach or suggest each of the limitations as claimed.

For the reasons given above, it is respectfully asserted that Rivette *et al.* do not teach or suggest each limitation as claimed in claims **10** and **30**. Therefore, the Examiner has not met the burden, and it is respectfully requested that the rejection be reconsidered and withdrawn.

### Claims 41-50:

The Examiner relies on the analysis of the rejection of the claims **1** and **21** for support of this rejection. Since the rejection of claims **1** and **21** have been shown to be improper, the basis for the rejections of claim **48** is likewise improper. Therefore, the Examiner has not met the burden, and it is respectfully requested that the rejection of claim **41** be reconsidered and withdrawn. Furthermore, since claims **42-50** depend from claims **41**, those claims are allowable for at least the same reasons as claim **41**. Therefore, it is respectfully requested that the rejection of claims **42-50** also be reconsidered and withdrawn.
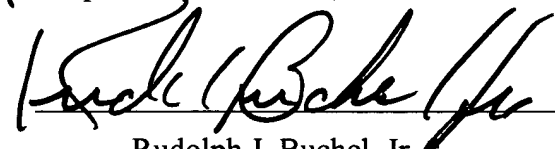
## III. Conclusion

It is respectfully urged that the subject application is patentable over Rivette *et al.* and is now in condition for allowance.

The Examiner is invited to call the undersigned at the below-listed telephone number if, in the opinion of the Examiner, such a telephone conference would expedite or aid the prosecution and examination of this application.

Respectfully submitted,

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**APPENDIX**

<u>**IN THE CLAIMS:**</u>

**CLAIM VERSION WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW CHANGES MADE**

Please amend the claims as follows:

1    1.    A data processing system implemented method for managing data from a plurality

2    of ancillary systems comprising:

3         receiving a request for a value of a data item;

4         identifying an ancillary system associated with the requested data item;

5         determining whether data stored in the ancillary system is conducive to being

6    processed into the value;

7         retrieving the data from one of the ancillary system[s] and the data processing

8    system based on whether data stored in the ancillary system is conducive to being

9    processed into the value;

10        processing the data into the value for the data item; and

11        returning the requested value for the data item.


1    8.    The data processing system implemented method recited above in claim 1,

2    wherein retrieving the data from one of the ancillary systems and the data processing

3    system further comprises:

4         attempting to contact the ancillary system based on the data stored in the ancillary

5    system being conducive to being processed into the value; and

6         receiving the data from the [ancillary] <u>data processing</u> system based on the

7    ancillary system being unresponsive.

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1  28.   The computer-readable storage medium recited above in claim 21, wherein

2  retrieving the data from one of the ancillary systems and the data processing system

3  further comprises:

4         attempting to contact the ancillary system based on the data stored in the ancillary

5  system being conducive to being processed into the value; and

6         receiving the data from the **[ancillary]** **data processing** system based on the

7  ancillary system being unresponsive.


1  49.   The enterprise data processing system recited above in claim **[1]** **41** further

2  comprises:

3         an automated interface for catching messages and redirecting the messages to the

4  ancillary system data transfer mechanism.


1  50.   The enterprise data processing system recited above in claim **[1]** **41**, wherein the

2  data item relates to either enterprise employee information or financial information.

DLI-5763300v1